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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH neatness and dispatch.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LAY HIM TO REST.

Lay him to rest!

For all earth's seasons over him have passed;
Spring, Summer, Autumn,—Winter came at last.
Fold his arms gently across his breast,
And let him rest!

Lay him to rest!

But not where sculptured stone, and grassy mound
Tell that the dead are lying thickly round;
Not where one careless foot may chance to tread
Above his head!

Lay him to rest!

Here mid the trees he planted; and when Spring
Shall come again, the birds will sing a hymn,
A requiem o'er him. 'Tis his own request;
Here would he rest!

Lay him to rest!

The clover leaves will spring around his bed,
The apple boughs their blossoms o'er him shed,
And with their sweetest fragrance fill the air
Oh, lay him there!

Lay him to rest!

For hither shall no careless footstep roam,
But the poor stricken mourner often come
To pour out tears of love that cannot die—
Here let him lie!

Lay him to rest!

Till the last trumpet shall thunder in the skies,
And all the sleeping shall haste to rise,
And stand before the Lord, at his behest—
Here let him rest.

PARIS, FEB. 3, 1846.

S.

From the New York Evening Mirror.

MR. FULLER.—The following is so bright with picturesque beauty, and so full of such great sentiments, that I cannot forbear translating it. If you like it, it is at your service.

L. M. CHILDS.

THE GODDESS OF POVERTY.

A BALLAD.

Translated from the *Consuelo* of George Sand.

Paths sanded with gold, verdant heaths, ravines
loved by the wild goats, great mountains crowned
with stars, wandering torrents, impenetrable
forests, let the good goddess pass through, the
Goddess of Poverty.

Since the world existed, since men have been,
she traverses the world, she dwells among men,
she travels singing, and she sings working—the
goddess, the good Goddess of Poverty!

Some men assembled to curse her. They found
her too beautiful, too gay, too nimble, and too
strong. "Pluck out her wings," said they—
"chain her, bruise her with blows, that she may
suffer, that she may perish,—the Goddess of
Poverty!"

They have chained the good goddess, they
have beaten and persecuted her; but they can-
not disgrace her. She has taken refuge in the
soul of poets, in the soul of peasants, in the soul
of martyrs, in the soul of saints—the good
goddess, the Goddess of Poverty!

She has walked more than the Wandering Jew;
she has travelled more than the swallow; she is
older than the cathedral of Prague; she is younger
than the egg of the wren; she has multiplied
more upon the earth than the strawberries in Bo-
hemian forests—the goddess, the good Goddess
of Poverty!

She has many children and she teaches them
the secret of God. She talked to the heart of
Jesus, upon the mountain; to the eyes of Queen
Libussa, when she became enamored of a labor-
er; to the spirit of John and Jerome, upon the
funeral pile of Constance. She knows more
than all the doctors and bishops—the good God-
dess of Poverty.

She always makes the grandest and most beau-
tiful things that we see upon the earth; it is she
who cultivated the fields and pruned the trees;
it is she who tends the flocks, singing the most
beautiful airs; it is she who sees the first peep
of dawn, and receives the last smile of evening—
the good Goddess of Poverty.

It is she who builds the cabin of the wood-cut-
ter with green boughs, and gives to the poacher
the glance of the eagle; it is she who rears the
most beautiful urchins, and makes the spade and
the plough light in the hands of the old man—
the good Goddess of Poverty.

It is she who inspires the poet, and makes the
violin, the guitar and the flute, eloquent under
the fingers of the wandering artist; it is she who
carries him on her light wing, from the source of
the Moliant to that of the Danube; it is she who
crowns his hair with pearls of dew, and makes
the stars shine for him more large and more clear—
the good Goddess of Poverty.

It is she who instructs the ingenious artisan;
who teaches him to hew stone, to carve marble,
to fashion, silver, brass and iron; it is she who
renders the flax supple and fine as a hair, from
the fingers of the old mother, and of the young girl
—the good Goddess of Poverty.

It is she who sustains the cottage shaken by the
storm; it is she who saves rosin for the torch,
and oil for the lamp; it is she who kneads bread for
the family, and weaves garments for summer and
winter; it is she who leads and maintains the world—
the good Goddess of Poverty.

It is she who has built the grand churches and
the old cathedrals; it is she who carries the sabre
and the gun, who makes war and conquests. It
is she who collects the dead, tends the wounded,
and hides the conquered—the good Goddess of
Poverty.

"Thou art all gentleness, all patience, all strength
and all compassion, Oh, good goddess! It is
thou who unites all thy children in a holy love,
and who gives to them faith, hope and charity—
Oh, Goddess of Poverty."

"Thy children will cease one day to carry the
world upon your shoulders; they will be recom-
pensed for their trouble and toil. The time ap-
proaches when there will be neither rich nor
poor; when all men shall consume the fruits of
the earth, and equally enjoy the gifts of God;
but thou wilt not be forgotten in their hymns—
O, good Goddess of Poverty."

"They will remember that thou wert their fruit-
ful mother, their robust nurse, and their church
militant. They will pour balm upon thy wounds,
and they will make thee rejuvenated and embel-
lished earth, a bed where thou shalt at last repose—O,
good Goddess of Poverty."

Until the day of the Lord, torrents and forests,
mountains and valleys, heaths swarming with lit-
tle flowers and little birds, paths which have no
masters and sanded with gold—let pass the God-
dess of Poverty!

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

To resume my labor of love, I will discourse
this morning, from the following text:

He cheats himself, and neighbors, too,
And, when the earth he passes,
Satan, to see his little soul,
Will have to put on glasses.

My hearers—carefulness, vigilance, prudence,
and economy are commendable qualities; but
mercenary meanness and miserly avarice are al-
most too loathsome and detestable to be meddled
with by any decent moral physician, like myself,
for instance. A germ of meanness, if it be not
nipped at its first budding, will soon so overshadow
and stunt every ennobling principle of the heart,
that neither genius, fertilizing powers, nor all
the measure of morality in creation will be able
to make them flourish again. Man's soul, my
friends, has an expandability and a stretchiness
about it equal to Indian rubber. When high,
heaven-born, noble and generous thoughts are in-
fused into it, it swells like a balloon, and rises into
a purer and more ethereal element—far, far, far
above the clouds and storms of debasing passion.

In fact, it can't get down if it would, any more
than an inflated blow-fish can descend to wallow
in its native mud. It scorns every dishonest
deed, and spurns every low and niggardly prac-
tice. Pregnant with a generous and philanthropic
pride, sooner than take advantage of the weak,
the defenceless and the fallen, you might expect
the American eagle to prey upon the putrid car-
cass of Mexico, or condescend to pick out the
eyes of a prostrate nation. But when a human
soul has been long exposed to the scorching rays
of avarice, it becomes shrivelled up to dried shoe-
strings—nay, to the invisible atomy that concen-
trates with nothing. It becomes so insignifi-
cantly minute, that ten million like it would rattle in
a peanut shell.

My friends—too many of you (city folks espe-
cially) are over inclined to meanness. I know
some who are so vastly little—if I may be al-
lowed the term—that, when they are brushed from
the earth into the devil's dust pan, the old chap
will have to put on double-magnifying spectacles,
and poke for a long while, among the rubbish of
mortality, before he can find them. There's
neighbor Tightfist, in some respects a worthy
member of my congregation; and yet I regret to
say, he is mean enough to chase a fat mosquito
through a five mile swamp for the sake of his
suet. To his credit, however, he once made a sac-
rifice for the good cause by putting an unfortunate
looking penny in the box, and going supperless
to bed. And there's neighbor Grab, too—if he
had the power, and could enrich himself thereby,
he would brush the silver stars from the sky, and
sell the moon for old brass. If a sixpence were
required at the gate of heaven, rather than pay the
fee, I verily believe, he would rise from his rest-
ing place at midnight, and pick the lock with a
temperance nail. Oh! you mean and pitiful pil-
grimes! You think that by cheating others, you
enrich yourselves; but you cheat yourselves in
proportion as you cheat others. You cheat your-
selves but of that contentedness and mental re-
pose which the freehearted, generous, and philan-
thropic enjoy; and which is worth more to mor-
tals than mountains of gold. By hoarding up
every shilling you can get, you increase the burn-
ing thirst and intolerable itching for more; and
where this incessant restlessness prevails, happi-
ness won't roost, any more than birds will roost
upon the nodding branches of the tree top. The
beautiful flowers of sentiment will fade in your
cold bosoms—your tender feelings become like
parings of finger nails—philanthropy loses all
its sweet liquor—your sympathies seem to be
made of sole leather—you are perfect strangers to
rational enjoyments. In short your lives lead
through a dark tunnel, at the farther end of which
you appear to see nothing else than a expensive
glittering in the sun, and are over shaking with
the Jerusalem figs to get at it. If this be
happiness, I have therefore confounded the

animal with some other creature that had hair
on it.

My hearers—"Keep what you have got and
get what you can," is a very bad precept. If
every body were to act upon this principle, a pre-
cious little indeed could be got. He that had
much would keep it always without any benefit to
himself or to any body else; and he that had
nothing would be in a fair way to just hold his
own forever. No, no—the seed must be sown
before it can be made to produce sixty, or an
hundred fold; but you must be careful and not
sow it upon barren ground, or you will have the
mortification of gathering nothing but thistles at
best. Of every three-pence, put one in your
pocket, dispose of another for the good of the
body, and give the other to God, through the
hands of the poor and needy; and heaven will
smile upon, fortune favor you, men speak well of
you—and finally go to your long home as happy
as a woodchuck to his winter burrow. Be saving
but not parsimonious. I want you to enjoy the
good things of this world in a moderate and ra-
tional manner, as becomes a being of belly and
wisdom. Partake thankfully and cheerfully of
the good gifts of Providence with which you are
surrounded, and not sit like "Patience on a mon-
ument smelling at beef." Open your mouths,
your mouths, your hearts, your hands and pocket-
s—sow and reap—give and receive—help one
another, and the reward will follow—but not in
the manner that it followeth the thief. And a-
bove all, foster and encourage a spirit of love—
not that passion born love which springs up in a
night, like a mushroom, and departs as suddenly;
but that gentle, heavenly, amaranthine love,
which not only flourishes in smiles but blooms as
fresh in tears. So mote it be!

A QUEER CUSTOMER.

'It is most amusing,' said Richard Mervyn,
as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the
gutter at the corner of — and — streets.
'It is really astonishing how soon this dreadful
climate of America brings on old age. I shall
never survive to go home and write a book a-
bout this place—never. Here I am, six feet
two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty
republican gutter, without being able to help
myself out of it. There's a lamp winking in
my face, as if it wanted to laugh, and would if
it had a mouth; and a big brute of a dog just
jostled me to see if I was good to eat! What a
country!—what gutters!—and what liquor!—
I only took out a shilling of whiskey, and with
that and premature old age, I verily believe I'm
assassinated—I'm a gone chicken.'

Mr Mervyn now clamored so loudly that as-
sistance soon came.

'Silence, there!—what's the matter?'

Matter yourself, I'm being done, or as some
people say, I'm doing. The march of mind
has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep
for himself. Help me out—gentle—there—
Aint I in a pretty pickle? This is what the
doctors call *gutta serena*, isn't it?

'When I was at school the boys would have
called you guttural.'

'They wouldn't have much grammar if they
did. I'm a liquid—see me drip.'

'Oh, ho,' said the watch, 'don't try to be fun-
ny; I know you well enough, now you've wash-
ed your face. You're the chap that locked me
up in the box once, and when I burst open the
door you knocked me heels over head and legged
it.'

'That's me. I did that thing. How do you
like the ups and downs of public life? Isn't
variety charming?'

'If it wasn't that I'm a public functionary and
mustn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your
cocoon, and ease my mind by doing as I was
done by; I'll make an example of you, how-
ever. You're my prisoner *Halla Goosta* to
watch us.'

'That's the Dutch for being tuk up.'

'Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of
the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome—
Look at the pigs how fat it makes 'em; and if
you like fat pork, why shouldn't you like the
stuff that makes pork fat? So—so, steady.'

'Now I'll tell all about 'tather night. I was
passing your box in a friendly promiscuous sort
of a way. I thought you were asleep or had
run down, and I turned the key to wind you up.
If a watch ain't wound up, it can't either keep
good time or even go.'

'Well, what else?'

'Why, then I watched the box, and when
you came out I boxed the watch. That's all,
I rewound it of my obliging disposition.'

'Ha! very obliging. Now it's my turn to
wind you up, and to do it in the same way.—
I'll take you before the watch-maker, to be
cleaned and regulated. You go too fast, but
I'll put a spoke into your wheel; he'll set you
by the regulator, and make you keep good time.'

'Why, watch you're a wag. Why don't
you say that you lifted me up like a patent lev-
er? You're awake now; but that night you
wasn't up to trap, or you would have caught a
weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you
for once.'

To add one more to his vagaries, Mervyn re-
fused to walk a step further, and setting down
on a step, loudly avowed his resolution and de-
clared his name was not Walker.

'Whether your name is Walker or not, you
must go.'

'Not without a go-cart—you can't force me

to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must take
me. Haven't I got an office, or a public situa-
tion here on the steps? If I must go, it shall
be on the Yankee principle of rotation; bring
me a wheelbarrow. Reform me out regularly.'

It was procured, and away they went.

'So we go,' said Mervyn; 'Charley's mak-
ing a barrow night of me. Gently over the
stones—I don't like a bumper, except when I
get them of porter. This is the way to Wheel-
ing—hurrah!—the cart's before the horse!'

Arriving at the watch-house, he insisted
upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the
place a barrow-nial castle.

'I am a modest man,' said he, 'and no
stairer. If I can't have a ride up, I think my-
self entitled to a draw back.'

So saying he attempted to escape, but was
soon caught, being as he said, 'like Gold-
smith's works, beautifully chas-ed.'

The punster was carried aloft, and the next
morning sober and repentant, paid his tipsy
fine and carriage hire with a doleful counte-
nance.

We like a good story, and the last number of
Blackwood furnishes one, as follows:

Some years ago when all the world were mad
upon lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentle-
man drew from his hands the savings of some
years. Her master curious to know the cause,
learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a
certain number was a great prize, and she had
bought it. He called her a fool for her pains,
and never emitted an occasion to tease her upon
the subject. One day, however, the master saw
in the newspaper, at his bookseller's in the coun-
try town, that the number was actually the £20,-
000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues—
had known each other many years, both to part,
&c.; in short he proposes and is accepted, but
insists on marriage being celebrated next morn-
ing. Married they were; and as the carriage
took them from the church, they enjoyed the
following dialogue:

'Well, Molly—two happy events in one day.
You have married, I trust, a good husband—
You have something else—but first let me ask
you where you have locked up your lottery
ticket?'

Molly, who thought that her master was only
bantering her upon the old point, cried, 'Don't
ye say no more about it. I thought how it would
be, and that I should never hear the end on't, so
I sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea
profit; so you need never be angry with me a-
gain about that.'

A Salt Pate Joke. The Philadelphia Times
states that in the midst of the exciting scenes on
the wharf at the fire on Sunday night, when a
densely packed throng of people were collected
immediately in front of the stores that were
wrapped in the raging element, a wag of a char-
acter, jumping upon a pier log, exclaimed at the
top of his voice, 'Gentlemen, will saltpetre ex-
plode?' The effect was electric. One individ-
ual sprang into the river. A half dozen went
sprawling into the rivulets of molasses and wine
that were running across the avenue, and hun-
dreds fell pell mell over each other, and ran helter
skelter to the nearest point of supposed safety.

An Engine. The principles of this engine are
little known in this country or in Europe. It
almost realizes the dream of heating hot air over
again. It wrought without intermission, the
machinery of the Dundee Foundry, Scotland,
nearly two years, and has displaced all others.—
Bolton & Watts' engine, previously used, con-
sumed 26 cwt. of coal per day; while the air en-
gine, doing the same work, consumes but 9 cwt.
The engine has no working valves at all. The
piston and stuffing boxes are packed with leather,
and the air, though heated to upwards of 600
degrees, is never above 150 deg in the cylinder,
or working parts of the engine. It is thought,
the steam engine has reason to fear that it may
lose its high character by an introduction of this
engine.

Jokes.—A John Bull Jr. who came over by
the last steamer, was boasting about what Great
Britain would do to us in case of war; and to
convince his hearers that it would go hard with
brother Jonathan, he stated that the English Gov-
ernment were arming the *sterns* of their steam-
ers, and other vessels with heavy guns. To this
a tall yankee present replied, that the Americans
did not arm the *sterns* of their vessels, but the
hones. John changed the subject.

From Wetnam's Young People's Magazine.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

The Mammoth Cave or great American Grot-
to is an immense subterranean territory in the
southern section of the State of Kentucky. I
have heretofore given descriptions of this cave in
the Journal of Commerce, and this is an addition
to those before published. In speaking of this
cave I may here remark, that I have myself been
much at the cave, and traversed it a number of
times. I therefore speak from personal knowl-
edge. The account which I now give is from the
pen of a scientific gentleman of the highest res-
pectability, who has recently been staying some
time at the cave—

'The cave has been explored, according to
the estimate of the guide, thirteen miles in a di-
rect line, which is the limit to their exploration
in a cave or avenue beyond the Rocky Moun-
tains.' How much farther they could have gone
I know not. From the mouth of the cave to the

river is three miles—from thence by the pass of
el ghaz to Cleveland avenue, four miles. From
the ladder you ascend to get to Cleveland Ave-
nue, to Croghan Hall, two miles. The cave to
which, I allude as a limit to the guide's discov-
eries, in this quarter, is to the right of Cleveland
Avenue (if I am rightly informed) and is half a
mile from Croghan Hall—only a part of this dis-
tance has been measured, the remaining portion
being computed from the time occupied in reach-
ing particular points; and judging according to
this rule, I think the distance not much exagger-
ated. In going to Cleveland avenue, you pass
the mouth of a number of caves, one of which is
named Siliman, in honor of the distinguished pro-
fessor of Geology in Yale College. The ancient
mouth of the mammoth cave is a quarter of a mile
from the present one, the mouth of Dixon's cave
being formerly the mouth of the mammoth cave.

Dixon's cave is of vast size. Laborers digging
for saltpetre earth at its extremities, have been
heard within ten feet of the mouth of the mam-
moth. The river within the cave rises to the
height of 30 or 40 feet perpendicular. The river
within the cave has not been explored, as it is
influenced by Green river when the latter is very
high; the river within the cave rising occasion-
ally when Green river does not. Mr. Craig, of
Philadelphia, and Mr. Patten of Louisville, (the
discoverers of Cleveland avenue,) ascertained
that Stevensons labored under a mistake in sup-
posing that the river terminated in a lake. The
supposed lake is only an expansion of the river.

There are but few varieties of fish in the cave;—
the catfish is the most abundant, and is, as I re-
marked in a former communication, *perfectly
white, and destitute of eyes*. One of the laws of
sensation is verified as it respects fish, viz: that
the loss of one sense increases the vigor and ac-
uteness of the others. These fish are regard-
less of the greatest degree of light; but the least
agitation of the water alarms them. A small fish
denominated the sunfish, and a species of perch,
is found in the river; but principally, and (if I
mistake not) only during the summer months.

One of the rivers, and the third and largest,
is called Echo river, from the extraordinary echoes
heard on its waters. It is literally deafening.—
Messrs. Craig and Patten took soundings in the
river, and ascertained the average depth to be
eight feet. Sulphate of lime is found in the main
cave, two miles from its mouth. It is also to be
found in that portion of the cave called "Salt
Room." Epsom salts is found in large quanti-
ties in the cave, and in different parts of it.—
Large piles of it are seen in Cleveland's Avenue,
and here also you see it beautifully crystallized.

During the month of August, 1811, Messrs.
Craig and Patten spent two weeks at the cave,
during the greater part of which they were mak-
ing explorations beyond the river. The most
interesting discovery which they made was Cleav-
land's avenue, named in honor of Professor
Cleveland of Bowdoin College. It averages 70
feet in width and 12 to 15 feet in height, and two
miles in length. The ground on which you walk
as well as the sides and ceiling of the avenue are
incrusted with every variety of formation, and
generally perfectly white. It is truly a gorgeous
spectacle. Visitors who have but half a dozen
lamps can form but an imperfect idea of this
splendid avenue. They see it only in detached
parts, and can only admire those singularly hand-
some formations pendent from the ceiling. It is
only when illuminated at different points with
Bengal lights, by means of which you have an
extensive survey of the entire scene, that you can
properly appreciate the splendor of the avenue.

When thus illuminated, a spectacle is presented
to your view, which for brilliancy has perhaps
no parallel, and which it is impossible for lan-
guage to describe.

Since the explorations of Messrs. Craig and
Patten, two of the Professors of Bardston Col-
lege have visited the cave and made some discov-
eries in the *translucian* (if I may be allowed the
expression) section of the cave. I am told they
are exceedingly interesting. One is a small but
beautifully arched avenue leading to what they
called St. Mary's Chapel, a perfectly white room
about 20 feet in diameter.

The mammoth cave is about 125 miles from
Lexington, 90 from Louisville, and 94 from Nash-
ville. It is 9 miles from Dripping Springs, 8
miles from Potts Knob, 15 miles from the Bear
Wallow, and 12 miles from the Horse Weir?

I have thus far copied from my valued corre-
spondent's letter, and will add that the entrance
to this *utero Territory* is among the Knobs and
about four hundred yards from Green River.—
The Knobs are a range of hills which border the
extensive country called "the Barrens," a sort of
highland prairies, which when I was there in 18-
13 and 1814 were destitute of timber. Since the
country has become so thickly settled and the
fires prevented from burning the grass annually,
the oak, hickory and chestnut have sprung up in
abundance, and it has now become a young tim-
bered country. That this cave has been inhab-
ited at an early period, there is most conclusive
evidence, but by a people, probably, who have no
blood running in human veins. I saw and ex-
amined a human body in that cave in 1813, and
an extensive wardrobe which was deposited with
it, and have now an inventory taken on the spot.

The body was that of a female, height allowed
to be about 5 feet 10 inches. It was found in a
sitting position in a short cave, in a hole three
feet square in the earth which overlaid its bot-
tom. Over this hole was laid a flat rock. The
wrists had a cord tied around them, and were
told over the breast. Around the body, were
wrapped two half dressed deer skins, shaved, and
on these were drawn in white, vines and leaves.
Outside of these skins was a sheet near two yards
square, and besides at the feet lay a pair of mo-
occasins, and a handsome knapsack well filled.

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called St. Mary's Chapel, a perfectly white room
about 20 feet in diameter.

The mammoth cave is about 125 miles from
Lexington, 90 from Louisville, and 94 from Nash-
ville. It is 9 miles from Dripping Springs, 8
miles from Potts Knob, 15 miles from the Bear
Wallow, and 12 miles from the Horse Weir?

I have thus far copied from my valued corre-
spondent's letter, and will add that the entrance
to this *utero Territory* is among the Knobs and
about four hundred yards from Green River.—
The Knobs are a range of hills which border the
extensive country called "the Barrens," a sort of
highland prairies, which when I was there in 18-
13 and 1814 were destitute of timber. Since the
country has become so thickly settled and the
fires prevented from burning the grass annually,
the oak, hickory and chestnut have sprung up in
abundance, and it has now become a young tim-
bered country. That this cave has been inhab-
ited at an early period, there is most conclusive
evidence, but by a people, probably, who have no
blood running in human veins. I saw and ex-
amined a human body in that cave in 1813, and
an extensive wardrobe which was deposited with
it, and have now an inventory taken on the spot.

The body was that of a female, height allowed
to be about 5 feet 10 inches. It was found in a
sitting position in a short cave, in a hole three
feet square in the earth which overlaid its bot-
tom. Over this hole was laid a flat rock. The
wrists had a cord tied around them, and were
told over the breast. Around the body, were
wrapped two half dressed deer skins, shaved, and
on these were drawn in white, vines and leaves.
Outside of these skins was a sheet near two yards
square, and besides at the feet lay a pair of mo-
occasins, and a handsome knapsack well filled.

During the month of August, 1811, Messrs.
Craig and Patten spent two weeks at the cave,
during the greater part of which they were mak-
ing explorations beyond the river. The most
interesting discovery which they made was Cleav-
land's avenue, named in honor of Professor
Cleveland of Bowdoin College. It averages 70
feet in width and 12 to 15 feet in height, and two
miles in length. The ground on which you walk
as well as the sides and ceiling of the avenue are
incrusted with every variety of formation, and
generally perfectly white. It is truly a gorgeous
spectacle. Visitors who have but half a dozen
lamps can form but an imperfect idea of this
splendid avenue. They see it only in detached
parts, and can only admire those singularly hand-
some formations pendent from the ceiling. It is
only when illuminated at different points with
Bengal lights, by means of which you have an
extensive survey of the entire scene, that you can
properly appreciate

Its contents were as follows: viz. seven head
dresses made of feathers or quills of roots and
eagles, put together in the way feather fans are
made; these being placed on the head, present-
ing a front of erect feathers, extending from ear
to ear—a head dress truly elegant—the jaw of a
bear, with a string or cord through it to wear
pendant from the neck,—the claws of an eagle in
the same style, several tawny red hoods strung on
a cord like beads to wear round the neck,—about
two hundred strings of beads, of seeds which
grow in the bottom lands of that country, and
rather smaller than hemp seed,—two whistles,
tied together, about sixteen inches long, made of
cane with a joint about one-third the length, with
an opening of three-fourths of an inch extending
on each side of the joint, in which was a split
reed,—two rattlesnake's skins, one having on it
fourteen rattles,—six needles, some of horn and
others of bone; these were smooth, showing they
had been much used. The needles were from
5 to 7 inches long, and had heads; some were
scalloped, others were crooked like a snail needle,
and without eyes; a thumb piece of dressed
deer skins to wear on the hand.

I presume, from an examination of this with
the needles, that it was used in needletwork to
protect the hand in the way that thimbles are
now used to protect the finger. A roll of veget-
able paints or colors in leaves, and hanks of deer's
sinews for sewing, like catgut, a small parcel of
two corded and three corded thread resembling
sine twine, a reticule in the shape of a horse-
man's valise, made to open at the top lengthwise,
with loops on each side and two cords fastened
at one end run through these loops, and laced it
up very nicely. It was a handsome pattern, and
I thought a very ingenious piece of work. The
articles I have here enumerated constituted the
entire wardrobe. The sheet, moccasins, knap-
sack, reliques, cords, thread and twine, were
made of wrought bark, and the manner of put-
ting together looked like being woven and knit.—
The knapsack had a double border worked to
the depth of three inches which gave it additional
strength. I do not think that the workmanship
of these articles surpassed what I have met with
in various Indian tribes, but of the style of the
articles every thing bore the stamp of peculiarity
which I have never met with anywhere else.

The body of this female was preserved by the
flesh drying to the bones, being placed in a cave
where the atmosphere is dry and unchangeable,
and where the animal decomposition cannot go
on. The hair was rather of a reddish cast, and
not more than a quarter of an inch in length.—
The teeth were sound and much worn, the fea-
tures regular and well proportioned. Near the
back bone and between the ribs there had been
a wound. At the time this body remained at the
cave, the cave was owned by Lyman Gratz, Esq.
of Philadelphia, and Charles Wilkins, Esq. of
Lexington, Ky., brother to the late Minister to
Russia of that name. Mr. Wilkins presented to
Mr. Ward of Massachusetts, for the use, I be-
lieve, for the Historical Society of that State, the
body and the wardrobe.

How long this body remained there, those
who read this account of it, can judge as well as
those who saw it.

One of the fish without eyes was dissected at
the Somerville Institute, and it was found that
no such organ existed in, or belonged to its
head.

The equal and unchanging temperature of the
cave is a matter of great interest. Hundreds
find in its atmosphere great benefit. The Green
River is now navigable for steamboats from its
mouth to the cave, and the cave can now be vis-
ited as a tour of pleasure, instead of labor.

I expect shortly to receive a bottle of pure wa-
ter from the Mammoth Cave. This rich fluid
exists there so pure that it is as transparent as
air, and having reposed in its basin for ages, all
earthly particles which it ever held in suspension
being long since precipitated. I have already
made this communication lengthy, otherwise I
would give an account of Bear Wallow, Horse
Well, Priest's Knob and Dripping Spring, and
many other facts in relation to this, one of Na-
ture's wonders, the exploration of which fills the
mind with a singularly sublime sensation of an
exhilarating, but not melancholy character; for
here, in the bowels of this great terrestrial planet,
the enraptured, charmed, and astonished behol-
der sees the hand of the Mighty Architect in the
rich and beautiful decorations of this subterra-
nean palace, for even here in thick darkness, in
these silent halls, whose very walls are studded
with brilliant, which seem to reflect and re-
flect with their millions on millions of shining
points, the rays of terrestrial light occasionally
thrown upon them, and with an expression of
gratitude true to nature, to throw back the soft
winged rays of light with its full measure of recip-
rocation although with a noiseless expression of
delight—here darkness is seen to be transparent.

I have stood within this subterranean mansion
holding in my hand the lamp, when every pulsa-
tion of my heart which moved the hand, produced
its mental reflections as well as new and num-
erous ones from the shining points where every
angle furnishes its own reflections. What a
world, but what a people!—here near thirteen
miles from the nearest approachable surface of
the earth, man cannot avoid retreating to his own
self, and there meet what he seldom notices in
the busy throng of life, an unbounded and bound-
less field, where reflection and observation at
once display human pride, and where contempla-
tion and admiration feast the soul, kindle that hope
which, when illuminated by the celestial light of
revelation make a man almost forget his past for-
getfulness; here the reverberations of the night's
thunder never reach the ear, nor the shining of
the electric fire the human vision, for here the
atmosphere is comparatively pure, needing nei-
ther of these mighty agents to purify or change
it, or the earthquake the purifier of the earth,
but its shocks are low and far between—and
here the warning voice of thunder could not add
an additional warning in a scene which is al-
ready supremely sublime, for here man is drawn
by the sublimities of nature, here he is charmed
in a solemn charming silence to himself on the
veils of contemplation and hope, to the antici-
pation of joys so bright that human vision must
be divested of mortality to possess and enjoy
them.

39th Congress.—1st Session.

MONDAY, Feb. 2

IN SENATE. Mr. Green presented a remon-
strance from the legislature of Rhode Island
against the reduction of the tariff, and resolutions
in favor of cheap postage.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate
the Texas navy with that of the United States.

A debate took place on a bill offered by Mr.
Jarnagin, of Tennessee, to pay the Texas gov-
ernment for goods taken from the custom house
officers of Texas, on the Red River, by armed
force gathered in Arkansas by the owners of the
goods; and also to pay Texas for rifles taken
from her volunteers by a United States force,
when they invaded the United States for the pur-
pose of protecting the caravan trading between
Missouri and Santa Fe. The amount claimed
was \$37,000. Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, support-
ed the bill, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, opposed it.

The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate
went into executive session.

IN HOUSE. Four different propositions were
offered in reference to the mode of action by this
government on the Oregon question, by Messrs.
Dargin, Brown, of Virginia, Tibbatts, of Ken-
tucky, and Pettit, of Indiana.

A motion was made to take the question on
the Oregon resolution on Monday, the 9th of Feb.
This was laid on the table by yeas and nays, 93
to 88.

The next hour and a half was occupied in
what were called personal explanations, between
Mr. Bailey, of Va. and Mr. Johnson, of Tenn.
The House was much amused by the repeated
points of order which were made by other gen-
tlemen, and by the disposition of them. As often
as they were made, Mr. McConnell, of Ala.,
moved to lay them on the table, which was unan-
imously agreed to by a vociferous majority.

The Oregon resolve was further debated in
committee of the whole. Mr. Jacob Thompson,
of Miss., spoke in favor of the notice, and insist-
ed that it was the only way to avoid a collision
with Great Britain on this question. If, without
giving the notice, we extended our jurisdiction
over the territory, and granted lands, and erected
forts, then we would have war. He went against
the notice last year, for the reason that negotia-
tions were pending. Notice, he argued, was the
only means of peace, unless we abandoned the
question and did nothing.

When Mr. T. had finished, Mr. Seddon took
the floor, but was not prepared to speak, and the
House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

IN SENATE. Mr. Calhoun presented the Mem-
orial of the Memphis Convention, touching
Western improvements and national defenses.—
Mr. Calhoun said he coincided in most of their
views, and considered them as entitled to a delib-
erate examination by this body. On Mr. C.'s
motion, the subject was referred to a select com-
mittee of five.

Mr. Hannegan reported a bill from the Com-
mittee on Roads and Canals, for the improve-
ment of certain rivers and harbors.

The Navy Augmentation Bill was postponed
on account of the indisposition of Mr. Wescott
of Florida, who had the fever thereupon. Some
time was spent in Executive session upon the or-
dinary nominations.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Sawtelle presented the peti-
tion of S. Nickerson, and Salathiel C. Nick-
erson, owners of the schooner Martha, of Belfast,
Maine, that the sum to which said schooner is
entitled, as bounty or drawback, for having been
employed at sea in the cod fisheries during the
fishing season of 1837, may be allowed and paid
to them; referred to the Committee on Com-
merce.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of Peter
G. Farnsworth, postmaster at Pembroke, Maine,
asking additional compensation; referred to the
Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Black of Georgia, offered a joint resolu-
tion on the Oregon question, that the President
give the notice in a peaceful, friendly manner.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., offered a bill with the
same provisions.

The Oregon resolutions, reported from the
committee on Foreign Affairs, were then taken
up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Leake, of Va., Mr. Strong, and Mr. Sawyer
of Ohio, each made speeches in favor of decisive
measure for maintaining the rights of the country
to Oregon.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

IN SENATE. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, pre-
sented a memorial for the adoption of interna-
tional rules for the settlement of difficulties be-
tween nations.

He also presented a memorial for the assump-
tion, by the United States, of the unpaid Mexican
indebtedness.

Mr. Pennybacker was on request, excused from
serving as chairman of the committee, on private
land claims.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goldard
and others was taken up for consideration, on its
third reading. A debate ensued.

Mr. Tunney said the parties who presented the
claim were guilty of moral, if not political trea-
son.

Mr. J. M. Clayton defended the claimants.

IN HOUSE. A resolution to stop the debate on
the Oregon resolutions on the 6th inst. was of-
fered, and on motion, laid on the table—yeas 98,
nays 91. So the Oregon debate is to go on to-
morrow.

Mr. Bell, of Ky., made a speech in favor of
claiming Oregon to the greatest extent. In giving
the notice he would add to it any thing hon-
orable which might tend to preserve peace.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

IN SENATE. Mr. Bagby, on leave, introduced
a bill to increase the naval establishment of U. S.
by the incorporation of the Texas navy. It was
twice read and referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, a resolution was
adopted, amending the rules, so as to admit upon
the floor all ex-officers of the Senate. It was
resolved that when the Senate shall adjourn, it
will adjourn to Monday next.

The consideration of the bill providing for the
construction of ten more war steamers, &c., was
then resumed.

Mr. Wescott addressed the Senate in favor of
the bill.

The Senate went into executive session.

IN HOUSE. The motion to close the debate
on the Oregon, in the committee of the whole, on
Monday, 9th was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 87.

The House then went into committee of the
whole, and Mr. Gentry of Tenn. addressed the
committee on the Oregon and put certain ques-
tion to the chairman of the committee on foreign
relations, relative to the executive aspect of this
question.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that he believed that a
correspondence had recently been opened be-
tween the Secretary of State and the British
Minister and that it would be speedily laid be-
fore Congress.

Mr. Rhett at length obtained the floor, when it
was found there was not a quorum, and the House
adjourned. He will speak to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

The Senate did not sit.

IN HOUSE. The Oregon debate was resumed.

Mr. Rhett of S. Carolina, declined speaking.

Mr. J. Davis of Mississippi, spoke against the
notice. Messrs. Houston of Alabama, Cathcart
of Indiana, and Morton of Tennessee, each spoke
in favor of the resolutions.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The Senate did not sit.

IN HOUSE. The Oregon debate was continued.

Mr. Truman Smith made an able speech in favor
of qualified notice.

Mr. Sims of S. C. went for the notice. Mr.
Atterton of Va., followed on the same side.—
Mr. Pries of Ohio, also made a speech in favor
of notices and the whole of Oregon.

Here the President's Message was received
with the Correspondence.

The correspondence having been read, was on
motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, referred to the
committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The debate on the notice was continued by
Mr. Bart, of S. C., who advocated it. Mr. Davis,
of Kentucky, argued that we had no valid title
to the whole of the territory.

Remarks of Mr. Sawtelle.

Of Maine, on the Oregon question, in the United
States' House of Representatives, on
Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. S. said—I do not desire, Mr. Chairman
or design, (said he) at this late day of this dis-
cussion, to make an elaborate speech or long
debate the committee with any remarks which
I may offer on the resolution under considera-
tion. So much has already been said, and I
have been so well said by gentlemen all around me,
that I should hardly know where to begin or
where to end should I attempt to fill out the
hour which is allowed to gentlemen on the floor.

But as that rule is not construed to be obligat-
ory upon gentlemen to consume the entire hour
as the whole ground has been literally covered,
and every argument adduced which the ingenu-
ity of man can devise; as the merits of this
question have been ably, faithfully, and elab-
orately discussed I shall detain the committee
but a very few moments. Had I been so for-
tunate, sir, as to have obtained the ear of the
chair at an earlier moment, I too, might have
gone more fully into the subject, as I had the
satisfaction to believe that I had blocked out a pre-
tely good speech; and, although I cannot charge
any gentleman with having intentionally stolen
my story, still there has been so constant a pecu-
lation upon my capital that I find that I have
little, very little of it now left; and I must there-
fore be content with briefly defining my posi-
tion upon the question on which I shall soon be
called to give my vote.

I admire, Mr. Chairman, the frank, manly,
and truly democratic message of our Presi-
dent; and I believe that the recommendations
therein contained find an enthusiastic response
in the hearts of the people in every portion
of our land, and that there is not a more will-
ingness manifested by the people but a desire—a
strong, a deep, and patriotic desire—that the
enterprising pioneer, who makes his new home
in the Far West, shall receive alike with our
citizens who remain, the protection of our gov-
ernment and our laws. And I cannot coincide
with the venerable gentleman from Massachu-
setts, (Mr. Adams,) who, on a former occa-
sion, expressed his fearful forebodings that the
President of the United States would "back
out" from the position he has assumed. Sir, I
believe that he has too much of the history in
him—of firmness and dauntless courage—to be
swayed from the straight line of his duty; to
believe that he will be found true to the prin-
ciples upon which he has been elevated by the
people to the highest office within their gift—to
allow the most elevated station within the reach of
man; and that, in his firm maintenance of those
principles, in his firm defence of the interests
and honor of the country, he will find the op-
portunity of that people, who are ever true to
those who are true to them.

And now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to en-
quire what does the resolution upon your table
propose to do? Why, merely "that the Presi-
dent of the United States forthwith cause notice
to be given to the government of Great Brit-
ain that the convention between the United
States and Great Britain, concerning the terri-
tory of Oregon of the 6th of August, 1827, sig-
ned at London, shall be annulled and abrogated
at the expiration of the term of twelve months,
from and after said notice shall be given, respec-
tively to the 6th of August, 1827."

And yet we are told in this bill if you adopt this resolu-
tion, if you take this means we wish is this in-
express terms provided for in the convention
between the United States and Great Britain,
that war must inevitably ensue, that the sword
must be drawn, and that the "British Lion" is
at this moment whetting his teeth, and placing
himself in an attitude of readiness for this quar-
rel. So there is no occasion for all this high-
sounding and warlike declamation. Is there
any thing belligerent in the tone, the language,
or the spirit of the resolution? Not at all.—
Why, then, this flourish, this vaporing, this gas-
conading, and these mock heroics, to which we
have listened to for a few days past in relation
to a war that the excessive sensibilities of some
gentlemen imagine may arise from this action
on our part? Sir, pass your resolutions, and
if war comes it is a war wholly unprovoked
by us, and when that event happens, if I
may judge from the tone and temper of gen-
tlemen in this hall and elsewhere, we will have
but one single feeling, we will have the beat-
ings of but one heart among the entire people
of this country; then we will draw the sword,
and throw the scabbard away.

But I hear it whispered, "suspend action for
the present; delay to take any step; we must
people Oregon; we must float in emigration
there; we must creep into this beautiful and
fertile region by stealth;" and when we are
once firmly planted there, when we are multi-
plied, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Ken-
nedy) has it, by the "American Multiplication
table, then, porcupine like, we must thrust out
our quills and drive out all intruders; or if we
cannot thus effect our purpose, then, in the lan-
guage of the gentleman who has just address-
ed the committee, we must resort to settlement,
to negotiation, to diplomacy or compromise—
ay, that is the word, and sir, if I understand
the meaning of that term to be the way and the
manner in which the State of Maine, which I
have the honor here in part to represent, was
recently "compromised," yes, victimized, to
satisfy the grasping avarice and rapacity of
Great Britain and her minister, Lord Ashbur-
ton, then I want to hear no more of that word,
for it is the vilest term in the whole vocabulary.
The fruit of that compromise, was rotten before
it was ripe. We want no more half-English
half-American Secretaries to barter away any
other portion of our territory. We were torn
limb from limb, disposed of a part of our right-
ful possession, and my constituency will never
consent to see any other portion of our Union
visited by a like outrage.

As has been very properly remarked, this I
conceive to be a great meta-question—a ques-
tion of equal interest to us all in every portion
of this wide spread confederacy. Where is the
American citizen, who can say, I have no part
or lot, no interest in this matter? Is there any
No, not one. The hardy fishermen on our
eastern shores, the lumberman on our pine-
clad mountains, the husbandman who turns up
the globe of our western prairies, and the cot-
ton grower of the South, all are alike interested,
and I deeply regret to have witnessed on this
floor a disposition to excite sectional jealousies,
to array one portion of the country against an-
other. Gentlemen of the West complain of
the South because they do not come up to this
work with all the warmth and energy with
which they aided in the consummation of the an-
nexation of Texas. What has that to do with
this question? The question of Texas was set-
tled on its merits, and I would see this question
settled in the same way. The lone star of
Texas now shines brightly in our galaxy, and
still there is room for the star of Oregon. Yes,
and a charge is made against the South of in-
gratitude. Sir, I have in former life had the
graduation of cultivating during a brief resi-
dence in the South many friends; with its
kindhearted and generous inhabitants, and have
familiarized myself somewhat with the southern
character; and in justice to the South, I must
say that they are never amenable to the charge
of ingratitude; for if there is a trait in their
character of which they may well feel proud,
even to boasting, it is that they are ever and al-
ways true to their friends, and magnanimous to
their enemies.

Mr. Chapman, the gentleman from Indiana,
(Mr. Kennedy,) I heard this House that the
petition of the North, was, was measured by
dollars and cents. Sir, I would say to that
honorable gentleman, that he knows very little
of the character of our people, if he supposes
that we are governed by such grovelling, self-
interested motives. Who, I ask you, in the war
of revolution, and in the later war with Great Brit-
ain, were found in the thickest of the fight?
Want you proof of the gallant patriotism of
New England's sons. Go to Lexington, to
Concord, to Bunker Hill, and to the scenes of
hundreds of other hard fought battles, and even
now you may see the bones of the enemy blea-
ching in the sun—as monuments of their valor.
Yes, let war come again with Great Britain,
any other nation on the face of the globe, then
go and ask your Secretary of the Navy where
he will look for seamen to man your national
ships—for men who know and dare do their
duty—and he will tell you that he would give
more for one crew of eastern fishermen, than
for all your landmen put together, although, as
they are selected to fighting in the West—they
have been cradled in a sycamore and wrestled
with the bear. Again, say let war come, and
who make greater sacrifices than the North?
We build, we own, man, and sail our ships,
our canvasses wharves every sea upon the habi-
table globe, and we are willing to give them up
sacrifice, we surrender them cheerfully, and
without reserve, in defence of our national right;
or, and for the protection of our national rights,
and is there no patriotism in this? Is there no
love of country here?

I remarked, Mr. Chairman, that I did not
intend to punish my friends with a long speech,
and I will redeem my pledge. I will only add
that I shall go for the notice—for the adoption
of the resolution cheerfully, cordially, and un-
flinchingly and with all my power, and I in-
tend to back up my position by all necessary
and subsequent action.

The New York Weekly News places our
Representative to Congress in its "Portrait
Gallery," accompanying the portrait with the
following biographical sketch of [Bangor Dem.]

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

The gentleman whose portrait we publish in
the present number of the News, is one of the
innumerable instances among our great men, of
those who have won their way up in the world
solely by their own exertions. He now occupies
the proud position of a representative in Con-
gress of the State of Maine—the young giant of
the East, which has even now almost outgrown
mother Massachusetts in size, as it has long
since preceded her in the progress of political
truth. Indeed, the "Star in the East" sheds a
strong and pure political light upon the Union,
which has seldom failed to fall with steady lustre
upon the eye of the true Democrat, and to glad-
den his heart.

Mr. Hamlin was born at Paris Oxford Co.,
Me., in the year 1809. By the death of his
father, he was left to rely entirely on his own
resources at the early age of eighteen. Active in-
dustrious, however, in the intervals of study, en-
abled him to acquire a substantial education.—
Without pecuniary aid from any quarter, he but-
tled his way along, gaining, with the sense of
gratification which self-made men ever feel, that
energy and independence which eminently mark
his character.

With the earliest maturity of his mind, Mr.
Hamlin became a Democrat, he has continued a
Democrat up to the present time, and no one
who knows him will doubt that he will die a
Democrat. Quite naturally, he soon connected
himself with the Democratic press, becoming,
before he was twenty-one years old, one of the
proprietors of the *Jeffersonian*, a journal of that
stamp. In the office of that paper, he worked
for about a year as compositor, taking, as many
of our public men, a printer's diploma for a start
in life. But the inclination of his mind was to-
wards the law. He commenced the study of it,
which he completed, and was admitted to the
bar in 1831. In April of that year, he removed
to Hamden, the place of his present residence,
and established himself in his profession in which
he takes a high rank, his reputation as a sound
and able lawyer being extended in that region.

The vigor and talents of Mr. Hamlin, his
warmth of his Democratic attachments, soon in-
terested him with the Democracy of his town.—
In the year 1836, he was elected a member of
the Legislature, to which body he was re-elected
successively for the four following years. His
recognized ability and character earned his elec-
tion in 1837, 1839 and 1840 to the Speakership
of the House, of which he was still so young a
member; in 1838 the Whigs had the majority,
and Mr. Hamlin performed an active and influ-
ential part as leader of the Democratic opposi-
tion. He was never found to fail as an ardent
defender of the principles of the Democratic party,
and few men did so much to redeem the State
from the Whig ascendancy, temporarily caused
by the great collapse of the credit system in 1837.

It is needless to add that he was an early
and a zealous advocate of the Independent Treas-
ury.

He was the Democratic candidate of his dis-
trict for Congress in 1840, but unsuccessfully.—
In 1843 he was elected, as also again in 1845—
In the House of Representatives he has repre-
sented the gallant and sterling Democracy of
Maine, in a manner worthy of them and honora-
ble to himself. His first speech was one which
attracted much commendation, in review of the
general principles and policy of the Whig party.

He reported in a few days the law regulating the
election of electors of President and Vice Presi-
dent, on one day in all the States; and supported
the bill by a very able legal and constitutional
argument, which was extensively copied in the
Democratic press. He also made a speech
against duelling, the eloquence and force of which
obtained from it a House that highest of patri-
otic compliments, a *perfect silence of attention*.

His nomination for re-election in 1845 by
a Democratic convention of his district, was by
acclamation. At the present session, he made
one of the best Democratic speeches on the Ore-
gon question. His manner of speaking is not
unfamiliar to the Democracy of New York, upon
whose recollection he deeply stamped himself by
more than one speech in 1844, especially at the
great Castle Garden meeting. His voice is a ve-
ry fine one, clear, strong and harmonious, with a
very advantageous compass and modulation. His
delivery is rapid, energetic and highly effective;
his argument forcible and clear; his general tone
and sentiment strongly and warily Democratic
and American. Maine has ample reason to be
proud and proud in her representative, left to
whom has a bright, and we trust, a long career
of patriotic usefulness and honorable distinction.

It is not to be expected that every dissen-
sion between Democratic editors, should be
carefully avoided, and discouraged; and that we
earnestly hope, that the recollection of past dif-
ferences may be forgotten in the general rivalry
which all shall feel in pushing boldly forward for
the establishment of sound principles.

The above is one of the resolutions adopted
by the Editorial Convention recently held in
Ohio. It is good common sense talk and whole-
some doctrine, and a golden rule to be observed
by all Democratic editors; while its aim, party
cohesion and affinity by forgetting past differ-
ences, and an emulous rivalry in good works, can-
not be too highly commended. Let this doctrine
prevail and the rivalries, jealousies and bicker-
ings of factions, cliques, and individuals, and the
personalities of the press, will disappear like dew
before the sun, and the spread of democratic
truth will be wonderfully accelerated. The rec-
ollection of past differences about men and things
which are not essential, will create artificial bar-
riers and lines of demarcation, and irritation,
which while it may afford a momentary gratifica-
tion of feeling or passion, or temporarily subserve
the interested purposes of individuals, can be at-
tended only with bad results to the party, and
should therefore be carefully avoided and dis-
couraged. [Bangor Democrat.]

Resolved, That the incorporation of paper money banks, is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. [Passed unanimously by the editorial State Convention of Ohio.]

The new constitution of Missouri does not allow a paper money bank ever to be incorporated in that State.

A bill has been introduced into Congress in favor of the coinage of gold dollars.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 17, 1846.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Are we to have war with England? is a question frequently asked, and much more easily than answered. It however has so much of importance attached to it that it may be well to investigate the causes, that we may the better be able to judge of the probabilities, and which is in the wrong.

For the last quarter of a century the territory of Oregon has been an unsettled question between this and the mother country, not having assumed a serious aspect until recently, and more particularly since the present Congress convened, and since which it has not only occupied the almost entire attention of that body, but has been a fruitful subject of comment throughout the country, and in fact has received much attention from other nations than the two more directly interested. To argue the merits of the question would be but a reiteration of the mass of facts that have been laid before the nation in an official form, and which have not failed to convey almost universal conviction to the intelligent mind that the American claim to the whole territory, up to the 54th parallel, is much better than that of Great Britain to any portion of it. Of the vast importance of that extensive portion of country to us as a nation, in every point of view, no one can doubt who has taken the least pains to look into the question.

Assuming the above facts to be correct, again the question returns,--Is there to be war? It is true that the solution of such a question is hidden in the dark future where none but a prophetic eye can penetrate. We can reason upon facts, but we must speculate upon the future. While we reflect upon the enlightened age of the world in which we live--at a time when intelligence, virtue, and religion, are shedding their genial influences over the family of man to a degree hitherto unknown, when the great tendencies of onward progress are those of peaceful and active industry, and when the conquest of arms is looked upon as but a barbarism of the past--when we take this view of the question, and when we reflect, or attempt to reflect, upon the existing influences of war, not only upon the prosperity, but upon the morals of two great nations, in fact upon the world, we could but come to the conclusion that peace will yet and forever shed her benign influences upon us, and that we shall still bask in her sunshine, and continue in our onward course of prosperity.

But there is another view of this question--less pleasing and philanthropic in its bearing, and as there may be reason to fear, savoring too much of reality. Great Britain, through her clear-sighted, ambitious, and grasping statesmen, has long been regarding the United States with an eye of jealous fear. Our rapid progress towards wealth and power has not been unmarked by her, nor has she been unkindly of our competition in commerce and manufactures. But the influence of our free institutions, the true secret of all her jealousies. It is an influence, the heaven of which is among her own subjects. It is felt throughout her dense population, and the masses are becoming uneasy under her iron rule, to the manifest terror of the crown and nobility. To fill the crevices of free progress, that are now setting upon her shores, leaving and disturbing her population--to check this earnest inquiry after political light that is shining upon her from the Atlantic, is a work mighty to be accomplished, but which must speedily be done, or her nobility will be shorn of their strength, and the power of her monarch will be wrenched from her by the will of the masses. Nor is it to be presumed that France, though she were very help in time of need, will be otherwise than willing to see the growing winged feet of our eagle clipped, for she, too, feels through the language of her people after greater liberty, that American freedom is dangerous to the perpetuity of European monarchies.

The intermeddling of Great Britain in our negotiations for Texas were so palpable to be unendurable. She feared our growing power and influence. She felt that her Lion was robbed of a lion from which he could spring upon our southern border, and prey upon our commerce in the Gulf. She felt too that she had lost (what she never possessed) Texas irrevocably, and that the United States would still control the cotton growing, and the trade in that valuable production.

And is she not still interfering with our relations with Mexico? Has she not taken that unhappy, misruled and misguided people under her domination, and is she not acting by her powerings? And would not our difficulties long since have been amicably settled with Mexico had it not been for the unjust and provoking policy of England? To him who has noted her course, it is but too palpable. Her friendship for that nation can undoubtedly be measured by the value she sets upon California, and the importance it would be to us in connection with Oregon and our Pacific trade. Nor can England be ignorant that the course of Mexico towards us has been that of broken faith, of national perfidy, such as would justify warlike measures on the part of our government to secure debts unliquidated, but due by treaty agreement, as well as recompense for her practical spoliation upon our commerce, and her assassin-like attacks upon American citizens and their property. Yet the forbearance of our authorities has been such as to have prosecuted for many months, in fact, for years, an unsuccessful attempt to bring that misguided government to a just sense of the many deep wrongs she has inflicted on us; but thus far, every effort has proved abortive, and there is much reason to fear that the insidious intermeddling of British functionaries--Whether it has been through fear that an amicable

settlement with Mexico would give us California, and thus extend "the area of freedom," increase our foothold upon the Pacific coast, and make less the chances she might have to annoy us in time of war. Or whether she has been and is desirous to keep Mexico in a sort of semi-hostile attitude towards us until she can force us into an advantageous settlement, (for her) upon the Oregon question; and in case of a rupture, be able to renew her old system of barbarous warfare by adding to her own forces those of Spanish Mexicans and Mexican Savages, or both, is a matter for speculative opinion. This much is certain, that for many years almost every national movement in Great Britain--as connected with us in the remotest degree, has been hostile, to a greater or less extent, to our national harmony and prosperity.

Taking the above view of the existing relations between the two nations, it has led me to the conclusion that the Oregon is but the diplomatic foot-ball of Britain, with which she is now playing an awkward game before the world; but if in truth, her game be war, that the stake is of much more importance to her than appears ostensibly.

Again, we may ask, will there be war about "this narrow strip of land?" No! But things are not always called by their right names, neither by nations or individuals, and if England be desirous of war, it is but easy for her to cause it to grow out of the Oregon negotiation.

It is to be hoped, perhaps it is to be believed, that these dark clouds (and certainly they are such) that are now hanging over the two nations may pass away and give place to a serene sky. But on the other hand, if they are to burst upon us, it is our duty, not only to make all the preparation in our power, but to meet their "leader hail" as becomes men and American patriots. We have inherited the rich legacy of freedom, and if there is war it will be to rob us of that legacy. It will not be for the reason that our government has not done, and will not continue to do, all that a just regard to her own citizens, and her own character will allow her to do.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." And doubly sure may we be that ours indeed will be just, for if quarrel at all, it must be *per se* and not of our own seeking.

This article is already extended beyond its intended length and shall be closed by expressing an ardent hope that all who have not carefully looked into the merits of this momentous question may do so, that they may be enabled to see clearly the noble, just, and dignified position which our government has taken upon it; and then if war comes it is to be hoped that the nation will be but as the breast of one man--that we may feel the bond of a common country--the inborn patriotism of the soil.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

For the Democrat.

HOW CAN THEY LIVE?

The question at the head of this article came forcibly to my mind from reading a statistical account of the wages of labor, and several articles of food in different countries in Europe, from which I purpose to make some extracts, and compare them with those of our own favored country. The following facts, where I find them, are said to be condensed from an instructive article on the subject of agricultural labor, in the Mark Lane Express--

"In England, the average rate of agricultural wages for an able man with a family, is 9 shillings, or \$45.00 per week. From this he is deducted an average of 2 1/2 cents per week, leaving \$1.50 per week. In France, the rate in the main districts averages \$1.00 per week. In Prussia, (Germany), it averages \$1.00 per week. In Holland and Belgium, \$1.50; in Italy and the Austrian states, \$1.15. It will be seen, therefore, that these averages are those of the common laborer, slougher, carman and mechanic, even rather more. The food which these men are allowed to eat, and purchase in the several countries, is stated in the Mark Lane Express--

"In England, the laborer can obtain 1 1/2 bushels of wheat, or 2 1/2 bushels of barley, or 1 1/2 bushels of oats, or 1 1/2 bushels of rye, or 1 1/2 bushels of clover, or 1 1/2 bushels of hay, or 1 1/2 bushels of straw, or 1 1/2 bushels of turnips, or 1 1/2 bushels of potatoes, or 1 1/2 bushels of cabbages, or 1 1/2 bushels of carrots, or 1 1/2 bushels of radishes, or 1 1/2 bushels of onions, or 1 1/2 bushels of garlic, or 1 1/2 bushels of leeks, or 1 1/2 bushels of asparagus, or 1 1/2 bushels of beans, or 1 1/2 bushels of peas, or 1 1/2 bushels of lentils, or 1 1/2 bushels of chick peas, or 1 1/2 bushels of vetches, or 1 1/2 bushels of clover, or 1 1/2 bushels of hay, or 1 1/2 bushels of straw, or 1 1/2 bushels of turnips, or 1 1/2 bushels of potatoes, or 1 1/2 bushels of cabbages, or 1 1/2 bushels of carrots, or 1 1/2 bushels of radishes, or 1 1/2 bushels of onions, or 1 1/2 bushels of leeks, or 1 1/2 bushels of asparagus, or 1 1/2 bushels of beans, or 1 1/2 bushels of peas, or 1 1/2 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"Tis bitter to endure the wrong
Which evil tongues and hands commit,
The bold encroachments of the strong,
The shafts of calumny and wit;
The scornful bearing of the proud,
The sneers and laughter of the crowd.

Conscious of purity and worth,
You may with calm assurance wait
The tardy recompense of earth ;
And e'en should justice come to late
To soothe the spirit's homeward flight,
Still Heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.

Literary Intelligence. Shortly will be published a new work, beautifully done up, to be called *The Retreat of the Ten Thousand Directors*. The motto of the work is "Sauve Qui Peut" and we hear it is to be dedicated to the F. R. S.'s of the F. S. A.'s and the A. S. S.'s of England. If every one of the latter takes a copy, the circulation will be immense.

London Punch.

Misfortunes are like thunder clouds. Far away, they look black. Over our head they are only grey.

SIMON SEAVEY, } Administrator of the
Estate of Clement
Seavey, deceased.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
DIXFIELD VILLAGE, MAINE.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER VILLAGE N